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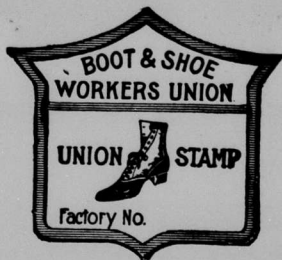
# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—December 12, 1913.

DELEGATE'S REPORT.  
IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE.  
GOMPERS SUCCESSFUL.  
THE AGREEMENT.  
LAW AS THE FOUNDATION OF SUCCESS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL  
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1913.

No. 44



## DELEGATE'S REPORT



San Francisco, Cal., December 5, 1913.

To the Officers and Delegates to the  
San Francisco Labor Council.

Greeting:

As your delegate to the Western Labor Immigration Conference and to the thirty-third annual convention of the A. F. of L. I herewith take pleasure in submitting my report.

The Western Labor Immigration Conference met in the Labor Temple at Seattle on Friday and Saturday, November 7th and 8th, 1913. There were present approximately 150 delegates from all the Western States. Most of the delegates, however, came from the State of Washington.

The first day of the conference was exclusively taken up with addresses by prominent delegates and others. At the close of the first day's session a number of committees were appointed, all of which were expected to be ready to report on the following morning.

There was a disposition on the part of many delegates to make the conference a permanent affair with stated meetings to be held thereafter. This plan was opposed by your delegate because I felt that the A. F. of L. was the proper and logical body to look after the immigration problem that confronts the workers of America. I was among those who advocated that a definite plan be outlined by the conference and then submitted to the A. F. of L. convention for approval and action. This procedure was finally agreed to and the program submitted to the A. F. of L. convention and the action of that body will be found in my report upon the proceedings of the latter convention under the sub-heading "The Immigration Problem."

The Immigration Conference urged upon all Western State and Provincial Federations, as well as to the city central bodies and local unions to co-operate with the American Federation of Labor in carrying out the plans adopted.

The conference also recommended to the State and provincial bodies of the Pacific Slope, to adopt a more thorough system of co-operation upon all the problems relating to immigration, legislative and otherwise, to the end that our present standard of living be maintained and improved.

The conference further recommended to the Western State and Provincial Federations of Labor, to make still greater efforts for the enactment of laws similar to those recently passed by the California Legislature which have for their purpose the prevention of the many evils incident to the anticipated influx of ignorant pauper immigration. The delegates were also urged that upon returning to their respective homes and constituencies to begin an earnest campaign of education upon the question of speculative values in land with a view of forcing back to the possession of the masses by taxation or other means the lands now held for speculative purposes to the end that the tillers of the soil may have had an opportunity to secure land other than logged off or arid land and thus place in the hands of the people the means to sustain life from the source which nature has provided not for the few but for all mankind.

In conclusion, all workers were urged to acquaint themselves with our present immigration

laws in order that we may be able to inaugurate an intelligent and effective campaign for their enforcement, and the enactment of such amendments that may be necessary for the protection of the immigrants as well as the resident citizens.

The thirty-third annual convention of the American Federation of Labor began business in the city of Seattle on Monday, November 10th, at 10 a. m. The usual speeches of welcome were made. In this instance, however, both the Governor of the State and the Mayor of the city made exceptionally brilliant addresses. Mayor Cotterill of Seattle delivered what is generally conceded to be an unsurpassed oration. Mayor Cotterill's policy and attitude upon diverse questions has been in the public eye on various occasions, but even though we may differ with him upon some issues, all will applaud the sentiments contained in the following epigrammatic sentence:

"We are taught, and rightly so, that we should love and honor the flag of our country. But let me tell you this: the best way in which to show our love and respect for the dear old flag is to try to improve conditions, and make brighter the lives of the great mass of humanity that seek protection under our flag."

The committee on credentials reported favorably upon 327 delegates, representing 83 national and international unions, 20 State branches, 8 central bodies, 20 local trade and federal labor unions, and 8 fraternal delegates.

For the first time in history all reports of officers had been combined in one joint document, and instead of following the former procedure of reading the various reports and occupying more than a day in so doing, only a synopsis of the joint report was read to the convention. The complete report was, of course, available for the inspection of the delegates.

In accordance with the recommendation of the executive council, several new committees were appointed in addition to the usual standing committees of previous years. Following are the names of the new committees: Committee on ways and means, committee on finance, committee on shorter workday, committee on proposed amendments to State Constitutions, committee on American Federation of Labor office building, committee on international relations, and committee on department.

On the second day G. W. Perkins, the delegate to the International Secretariat from the American Federation of Labor, submitted his report. Brother Perkins' report was read in full and proved to be one of the most comprehensive and yet concise treatises upon labor conditions and things affecting labor in Europe that has ever been issued. The report will be available for all persons interested as the convention ordered it printed in pamphlet form for general distribution.

The report of the two delegates from the American Federation of Labor to the recent British Trade Union Congress developed a difference of opinion upon the merit of political activities of the workers of Great Britain. Delegate Kemper maintained that the members of the Labor Party and the Socialist Party in Great Britain work hand in hand for the common good without strife, discord or friction and in perfect harmony one with the other. Delegate Baine

believed that there are a great many members of the British Labor Party who are politicians and not trade unionists. Delegate Baine also thought that too much of the time of the leaders of the movement in Great Britain is given to political questions and he believed that briefly stated this was the difference in opinion between himself and Delegate Kemper.

William B. Wilson, Secretary of the Department of Labor, and for many years a delegate to the conventions of the A. F. of L., was a guest of honor for the first few days' sessions of the convention. His address to the convention was like a heart-to-heart talk with fellow unionists. He told of some of the things the Department of Labor has done since he had become its executive officer, and among interesting items furnished the following advance statement regarding the investigation conducted by the Department into the copper strike in Michigan together with some new definitions of property and property rights, as follows:

"The little bit of confidence that I am going to give you is an advanced statement of one of the items in that situation—that the largest corporation engaged in the production of copper in Michigan district was organized in 1870 under the laws of Michigan; that the face value of its capital stock is \$2,500,000. The shares are \$25 each. They were purchased at \$12 each, so that the actual investment is \$1,250,000.

"From that time until one year ago, the last fiscal report that we had, a period of forty-two years, that corporation declared in dividends \$121,000,000, and made reinvestments out of its earnings of \$75,000,000.

"Nearly \$200,000,000 of actual net profits in a period of forty-two years on an investment of \$1,250,000, and they not only protest against meeting committees of their workmen, but refuse to accept the good offices of the Department of Labor in negotiating the difficulty.

"They say their property is their own; that they have the right to do with it as they please. Maybe they have; but those who take that position have a false conception of the titles of property.

"If any individual or corporation takes the ground that the property is his own, that he has the right to do with it as he pleases, and fails to take into consideration the fact that the title has only been conveyed to him as a trustee for the welfare of society, then he is creating a condition that will cause society to modify or change these titles to property, as it has a perfect right to do whenever in its judgment it deems it for the welfare of society to do it.

"There can be no meditation, there can be no conciliation between employers and employees, that does not presuppose collective bargaining, and there can not be collective bargaining that does not presuppose trade unionism."

The fraternal delegates from Great Britain delivered lengthy and interesting addresses. One of the things upon which the brothers from across the sea laid particular stress was the fact that they were establishing daily papers owned and controlled by the workers. They also stated that their determination was to nationalize the mines of Great Britain and they did not care whether that was Socialism or anything else—it



had been made an issue and would remain such until its accomplishment.

The fraternal delegate from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was a trade unionist who frankly admitted that he generally spoke French, which is one of the two official languages of Canada.

Notwithstanding his shortcomings in the English language the delegate from Canada read a splendid treatise upon the conditions of labor in the country bordering the United States on the north.

#### A. F. of L. Political Policy.

A lengthy discussion upon the political policy of the Federation took place when the committee on resolutions brought in a substitute for two propositions which aimed to create a new political party. The report of the committee, which was adopted by a vote of 193 in the affirmative to 15 in the negative, is as follows:

"While our political developments are encouragingly progressive and should be continued and further developed in the future, the time has not arrived when, with due regard to the economic movement still young and hopeful in organization, a distinct labor political party should be formed.

"We are confident that, when our present political activities have suitably matured, a new political party will be the logical result, a party in which will be amalgamated the reform and humanitarian forces, which will represent and stand for the protection and supremacy of human rights, giving legislative expression to the sound economic and political position that the producers of wealth are entitled to their full share of the value thereof, and as opposed to a party in which may be found the forces representing and holding supreme the so-called rights of property, and whose legislative goal would be the guarantee of continuation of the system which puts the dollar above humanity.

"We are hopeful that in such a development there will be continued and greater activity to organize the unorganized into their respective or new unions, and that in their federated relationship general political activity will be given constant and ever-increasing attention, so that with the more complete organization of labor in the economic field there will be safer and greater opportunities for the creation and formation of a political labor party, or a party pledged to the conservation of human rights, whatever the party's name might be.

"For the present we recommend continuation and development of labor's non-partisan political position, namely, that the program and policy declared by the American Federation of Labor, as authorized by its conventions, through the executive council and the organized workers throughout the country, be reaffirmed, and we urge that this program and policy be pursued in subsequent campaigns.

"To our fellow workers and fellow citizens all over North America we also urge that organized labor's slogan should live in its deeds—stand faithfully by our friends and oppose our enemies, and that members of trade unions be nominated and elected to municipal, county, State, Federal and dominion offices."

#### Exhibit at Panama-Pacific Exposition.

This convention again instructed the executive council to plan for an exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition and to secure such assistance as is necessary for the purpose of making this exhibit fully worthy of the cause it represents. The national and international unions will also be called upon to co-operate with the executive council to the end that every craft may be properly represented and the exhibit made complete. President Gompers has since selected the site for the exhibit and there can be no doubt that the

A. F. of L. will be properly, adequately and creditably represented at our exposition in 1915.

#### Migratory Labor.

The executive council reported at length upon the problem of organizing the so-called migratory workers. As a basis for immediate work the following plan was submitted:

"The American Federation of Labor should be supplied with information by State federations, city central bodies, local unions, and organizers of those sections which have to deal with the problems of intermittent or seasonal work. The places where seasonal industries are carried on must, of course, be the centers for the campaign to organize these workers. After the seasonal employment of one locality is exhausted these roving workers move on to other seasonal occupations in sections sometimes far distant. If these highways of migration between industries can be clearly established and defined, we shall be able to mobilize our organizing forces in the centers of seasonal work and along these highways. Preparation of literature dealing with the interests of these workers is not a difficult matter, but the question of distribution now involves greater difficulties.

"It is suggested that the convention authorize the preparation of a general statement incorporating therein a request for the State federations of labor and the city central bodies, local unions, and organizers to report to the American Federation of Labor the portions of the States or communities where seasonal industries are carried on and the exact periods that migratory labor is employed in these seasonal industries and the general routes taken by the migratory workers from one seasonal industry to another."

The recommendations of the executive council were concurred in. The following resolutions, introduced by your delegate upon the same subject, were also approved:

"Whereas, One of the most difficult, but perhaps the most important, of all problems which confront the American Federation of Labor, is the organizing of the vast number of those workers generally referred to as migratory, unskilled or common laborers; and

"Whereas, History has taught us that it is impossible for the skilled crafts to make material progress and secure benefits and advantages of a permanent character, unless the general forward move is shared in by the great army of unskilled, who have not yet learned the value of intelligent organization; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the American Federation of Labor, in thirty-third annual convention assembled, that the executive council is hereby directed to continue, and if possible, enlarge upon, the campaign of education and organization among the workers referred to, and particularly endeavor to show them the utter folly of the arguments advanced by certain self-styled revolutionists, whose principal object seems to be the creation of hostility between the organized skilled and the unorganized unskilled; and, be it further

"Resolved, That we hereby declare it to be the duty of every national and international union, every State federation of labor and central labor council to use all means at its disposal in spreading the gospel of unionism among the unskilled and unorganized workers."

In connection with the subject of migratory labor Delegate Schulberg introduced a resolution providing for a system of nation-wide publicity upon the progress of the ensuing trials of the indicted Wheatland hop pickers. In reporting upon Delegate Schulberg's resolution the committee submitted the following substitute, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That this, the thirty-third annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, protests against the use of the third-degree meth-

ods by detectives and other agents of the employers; and

"Resolved, That the convention goes on record to the end that the executive council of the American Federation of Labor publish the status of trials affecting organized labor for the information of State federations, local councils, internationals, as well as the public press that is in sympathy with the aims and objects of labor, so that innocent men shall not be convicted and imprisoned for attempting to enforce their constitutional rights."

In close relation to the subject of "Migratory Workers" was the address of Jeff Davis, president of the Itinerant Workers' Union, who made a plea for the wandering "out-of-works" and drew a sharp distinction between a hobo and a tramp. He declared that "a hobo is a man who will work when he can get it, at a decent wage, but insists upon the right to beat his way from town to town to better his condition and the liberty of sleeping out under the trees in case suitable, payable work cannot be found."

He explained that his principal object in attending the A. F. of L. convention was to secure the support of the Federation in the repeal of the various vagrancy laws because he believed a man had the right to starve to death if he wished rather than to work for low wages, without running chances of being arrested as a vagrant. He asserted emphatically that his constituents refused to work if it was against the interests of organized labor and asked organized labor to help in repealing laws which are detrimental to both organized labor and unorganized labor.

#### Christian and Anti-Christian Unions.

Two resolutions were introduced at this convention bearing upon a division of the trade-union movement along Christian and anti-Christian lines. The report of the committee upon these resolutions is noteworthy and reads as follows:

"Your committee is firmly convinced that nothing could be more injurious to the welfare of our movement than the injection of questions relative to religion. The American trade-union movement, from its inception, has excluded all questions of a sectarian nature from its conventions, and this rigidly-applied policy has made it possible to build up a united movement, which otherwise would be impossible to either secure or maintain.

"The American trade unions, as is their right, have insisted upon complete autonomy over the policies of the labor movement upon this continent. In the assertion of its right we must recognize the equal right of the trade-union movements of other countries to govern themselves and regulate their policies in such manner as their judgment dictates. We therefore recommend non-concurrence in both resolutions."

It is particularly significant that the report of the committee was adopted with but one dissenting vote.

#### The Immigration Problem.

The following resolutions having previously received the indorsement of the Western Labor Immigration Conference, was adopted by a vote of 190 in favor to 5 against:

"Resolved, That we demand a rigid enforcement of existing immigration laws.

"Resolved, That the provisions of the present Chinese exclusion law be so extended as to apply to all Asiatics.

"Resolved, That we favor a literacy test so that immigrants may be required to be able to read and write the language of the country from whence they come, or in some language or tongue.

"Resolved, That we urge upon Congress the prompt appropriation of funds for construction of proper immigrant stations and detention sheds on the Pacific Coast in order to be prepared to



handle the immigrants to be expected via the Panama Canal.

"Resolved, That the executive council of the American Federation of Labor consider the advisability of establishing a department of immigration, and appointing a press agent or correspondent to keep up correspondence with European labor and other papers, in order to give publicity to the exact conditions of workers of all nationalities in the various industries of this country.

"Resolved, That the executive council make efforts to check immigration at its source by sending to such countries of Europe as it may deem necessary, and where other methods do not accomplish such result, representatives to counteract the efforts of those who are promoting and assisting emigration to the United States."

An effort was made by Delegate J. Mahlon Barnes of the Cigar Makers' International Union to strike out that part of the resolution which favors a literacy test but only 5 votes were cast for the Barnes amendment.

#### For A Shorter Workday.

A resolution providing for the introduction of the six-hour working day was given consideration by the committee on shorter workday. In reporting the committee made the following comment and recommendations:

"Your committee is in sympathy with the principle enunciated in Resolution No. 44. We feel, however, that organized labor should strive for a more general application of the eight-hour workday in all trades and occupations before devoting our energies to the introduction of a six-hour workday.

"To this end we recommend that renewed efforts be made during the coming year for a more general establishment of the eight-hour workday, and that especial attention be given to the inauguration of three eight-hour shifts in all continuous industries, whether organized or unorganized.

"In order to assure concerted effort in this work, we recommend that all State branches be urged:

"(1) To work unceasingly for the enactment of laws limiting the working hours of women and children to eight per day and not more than 48 per week.

"(2) Where women's eight-hour laws already exist an agitation should immediately begin for the enactment of general eight-hour laws.

"We further recommend that the executive council be directed to co-operate with the various state branches in gathering statistics and formulating plans for a thorough and systematic campaign to carry the recommendations made herein into effect."

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Upon the subject of Sunday rest the convention declared for the six-day work week as the maximum number of continuous working days that anyone should be employed and commended the five-day work week to the thoughtful and favorable consideration of all organizations affiliated with the Federation.

#### Sunday Closing of Barber Shops.

The delegates representing the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America submitted a resolution calling for an indorsement of the initiative petition for a Sunday-closing law now being circulated in this State. The committee on State organizations, to whom this resolution had been referred for consideration, submitted the following substitute which was unanimously approved:

"Resolved, By the thirty-third annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, that we indorse the efforts of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America to secure

Sunday as a day of rest for the members of the organization; and, be it further

"Resolved, That this thirty-third annual convention of the American Federation of Labor urges the organized workers of the State of California and organized labor generally, to assist in effecting the result herein referred to."

In this connection I desire to state that Brother Feider of Los Angeles was at Seattle circulating the report that the California State Federation of Labor was opposed to Sunday closing of barber shops. He based his statement upon the action of the recent convention of the State Federation which declined to approve a general Sunday-closing law proposed by the barbers. It is to be regretted that misrepresentations of this kind should be made as I do not know of a single representative of labor in California who is opposed to a Sunday-closing law for barber shops.

#### The Universal Union Label.

The cost of maintaining union labels and particularly the cost of advertising the labels was investigated during the past year and it was found that the organizations reported amounts expended varying between nothing at all to the sum of \$56,424.24. This larger sum shown was expended for advertising purposes by the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. Of the entire number of international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and having labels, only seven reported having expended more than \$1000 during the year for advertising and publicity purposes in connection with these labels.

Upon the subject of the universal union label the committee on union labels reported in part as follows:

"There has for a number of years been considerable agitation going on looking to the adoption of what is known as the universal label—that is, a label that could be used by all organizations affiliated with the Federation. This idea of the universal label, of course, has received enthusiastic support of those organizations that do not spend money for the purpose of creating a general public demand for their individual labels. It is also most natural that those organizations that have spent large sums of money and created a demand for their individual labels that has resulted in making them a source of profit to the organizations and their members, object at this time to giving up those labels that have been so popularized and adopting something, the result of which must be most uncertain, for the sake of assisting those organizations that have shown apathy in label work and have not evinced a willingness to spend money sufficient to make the label the revenue producer to the organization that it should be."

The Label Trades Department of the Federation of Labor gave consideration to the universal label project at its meeting just previous to the Federation meeting, and it decided against the adoption of the universal label, and so reported to the convention.

#### Newspaper Solicitors.

The Newspaper Solicitors of San Francisco were advised to apply for a charter from the International Typographical Union.

#### Light and Power Council's Strike.

Three resolutions dealing with different phases of the Light and Power Council's strike were introduced and were referred to three different committees.

The first resolution (No. 55) introduced by your delegate dealt with the unjustifiable interference in the strike by officers of national and international unions. This resolution was referred to the committee on resolutions.

The second resolution (No. 57) was introduced by Delegate Flynn and dealt with the admission by the Steam and Operating Engineers No. 64 of 16 members of the Stationary Firemen's Union No. 86, who had been fined and suspended by the

latter union for returning to work for the Pacific Gas and Electric Company while the strike against that concern was in full force. This resolution was referred to the committee on adjustment.

The third resolution (No. 75) was introduced jointly by Delegate Flynn and myself. This resolution briefly reviewed the events of the strike since its inception, and disapproved the action of Grasser and his sponsors for signing the notorious agreements with the P. G. & E. Co., for a lesser wage than asked for by the strikers. This resolution was referred to the committee on report of executive council.

In drafting the three before-mentioned resolutions a special effort had been made to use only temperate language and to refrain from needlessly offending anyone concerned. To my surprise, however, I learned that no less a person than President Gompers thought that these resolutions "denounced people right and left."

The first hearing was held before the committee on adjustment upon Resolution No. 57. On the following day Chairman John Mitchell of the latter committee moved on the floor of the convention that all three resolutions relating to the subject be referred to the committee on resolutions, of which James Duncan was the presiding officer. The motion to refer was carried and subsequent hearings upon all three resolutions were held before the committee on resolutions.

On the last day of the convention Secretary Frey of the committee on resolutions read the committee's recommendations upon the three resolutions in question as follows:

"We, your committee, after an exhaustive hearing, find that the occurrences referred to in the resolutions had their inception in the recognition which was given to a dual and seceding organization. We cannot help but deplore the incidents which have arisen in connection with the situation referred to, and we desire to call attention to the fact that they would not have arisen had there been that strict observance of trade-union discipline by local, central and national organizations which is essential to the welfare of our movement.

"We recommend that the resolutions be non-concurred in, and that this convention indorse the action of the executive council upon the subject matter contained in the resolutions, which is substantially as follows:

"In notifying the gas workers' unions directly affiliated that the American Federation of Labor requires local unions to comply with all provisions of working agreements entered into by them; and that the gas workers' unions are not to support the seceding electrical workers or seceding members of any other affiliated organization. Also, in notifying the San Francisco Labor Council and the executive officers of all national or internationals interested, to withhold any and all support from the seceding electrical workers who were attempting to control work that properly came under the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

"We further recommend that President Gompers visit San Francisco upon the close of this convention with such other members of the executive council as may be able to accompany him, for the purpose of urging and encouraging unity of purpose on the part of those directly involved in the present difficulty, so that the local unions of affiliated organizations may be duly recognized and protected. Also that additional efforts be made by all interested organizations to secure the affiliation of the seceding electrical workers in San Francisco to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

A motion was made and seconded to adopt the report of the committee.



Delegate Flynn then offered as a substitute for the committee's report that these resolutions be taken up seriatim and acted upon.

President Gompers declared this motion out of order in the following language: "The motion is out of order; it is a negative motion. The same result can be accomplished by defeating the committee's report."

Your delegate protested and stated that the three resolutions dealt with different phases of the subject, and each delegate should have the privilege of the floor and have his particular resolution considered separately. The chairman stated that each delegate who had introduced a resolution would have a right to discuss the subject matter from the standpoint of his resolution.

Delegate Wharton of the machinists then offered the following as a substitute for the report of the committee:

"That the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, be requested to withdraw all members who have taken the places of the men involved in the strike inaugurated by the Light and Power Council of California against the Pacific Gas and Electric Company; and that the president and such members of the executive council as are in a position to do so visit San Francisco, as soon as possible after the adjournment of this convention, for the purpose of making a thorough investigation of all facts in connection with the controversy, and that every effort be made to bring within the folds of the affiliated organization of electrical workers all members of the seceding faction.

"While severely condemning any man or men who by action or deed aid or assist in any movement which has for its object a division in the ranks of the bona fide trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, we nevertheless believe that there can be no justification of an act which consists, in effect, of furnishing strikebreakers to take the places of organized or unorganized workmen, when such workmen are engaged in a strike inaugurated as a means either to maintain or improve the conditions of the men involved.

"The convention requests the president and executive council to use their good offices in an effort to bring about a satisfactory adjustment of the strike, believing that in so doing the American Federation of Labor will be performing an act that will redound to the credit of all concerned, and possibly be the means of uniting the electrical workers."

The entire subject matter was then discussed in detail and at the close of the debate a roll call was demanded and taken upon the substitute offered by Delegate Wharton. The vote in favor of the substitute was 5504, against 12,772; not voting 1183. A motion to adopt the report of the committee was then carried without a division.

In view of the fact that negotiations for a settlement of this unfortunate affair are now pending in this city I feel that it is to the best interest of the men on strike to refrain from commenting upon this memorable struggle.

Your delegate as well as the others representing the unions affected by the Light and Power Council's strike were freely charged with many ulterior motives. The cry of "secession" repeated morning, noon and night unduly frightened many delegates and particularly the officers of international unions into voting against the substitute, although their sympathies were clearly with our cause. In concluding this part of my report I cannot refrain from calling attention to the vote of many of the self-styled radicals in the convention. I would particularly urge all to carefully read the substitute offered by Delegate Wharton and then ask such reformers as Fred C. Wheeler, Max Hayes, J. Mahlon Barnes and others how they can reconcile their vote against

this substitute with their professed desire to make the labor movement more progressive?

#### Synopsis of Measures Adopted.

Following is a synopsis of the more important resolutions and recommendations of officers and committees which were indorsed by the convention:

Under the caption of University Extension the convention urged the enactment of legislation by the various States providing that State Universities may become more accessible to the children of the workers and the workers themselves insofar as it is possible these institutions may be utilized for the general education of the working people as well as the wealthier classes of our nation.

The officers of the A. F. of L. were instructed to thoroughly investigate the rights of municipal employees to collective bargaining and the protecting of their labor through organization, in such cities as are not operating their street railways under municipal ownership.

The President of the United States was urged to take immediate steps to have the Department of Labor or the Commission on Conciliation and Arbitration use their good offices to bring about an adjustment of the railroad shopmen's strike.

The convention reaffirmed its advocacy of a governmental policy whereby all naval vessels for the service of the United States shall be constructed in Government Navy yards. It further advocated that all repairs to government vessels should be made at Government Navy Yards, except when serious inconvenience or delay would result.

The convention gave its indorsement to the valiant fight waged by the Mare Island Navy Yard workers for the full exercise of the right recently granted to them by the California Legislature to transport themselves to and from their employment, or if this should prove impracticable, to have the government provide free transportation for the navy yard employees.

Resolutions were approved favoring the enactment of laws which will prohibit the importation of all convict labor products from foreign countries.

Congress was urged to enact laws for strict rules and regulations for the loading and unloading of vessels and governmental inspection for the enforcement of such rules.

An amendment was urged to the existing postal savings law which will enable school district trustees to borrow money direct from the postal savings fund without the intervention of any third party.

The enactment of Federal laws was favored for compensation of injuries to government employees more nearly in keeping with the best of the recent State laws and urging that such laws embody provisions for: (1) Compensation for every day of injury; (2) a more adequate death benefit, instead of one year's pay, as at present; (3) compensation to extend for a greater period than one year if injuries are serious, and partial or total disability results.

Saturday half-holidays for all employees of the Federal Government were approved.

The strike of the Michigan miners was indorsed and all affiliated unions are requested to contribute to the support of said strikers. (An individual collection among the delegates for the benefit of the strikers yielded the sum of \$525.) The strike of the coal miners in Colorado was also indorsed.

The convention reaffirmed the indorsement of the so-called Booher-Hughes bills which when enacted into law will minimize the evils of convict labor competition with free labor.

It was recommended that in all proposed minimum-wage laws the organized workers should see to it that provision is made for the representation on minimum-wage boards by the or-

ganized wage earners and that the laws are so changed or drawn and administered as to afford the largest measure of protection for women and minor workers—those they are to protect.

The executive council was authorized to establish a legal department for the purpose of drafting laws for uniform legislation and preparing briefs to be used by attorneys in labor cases.

The Seamen's bill was reindorsed and a cablegram sent to the International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea, insisting that an adequate number and the individual skill of deck crews are imperative to safety of life at sea.

The extension of military enlistment to classes of work non-military in character was opposed.

The establishment of free legal advice bureaus by municipalities was strongly approved.

The sale of nostrums represented as cures for tuberculosis was condemned.

The convention indorsed the policy of having local agreements in allied industries terminate upon the same date, thus enabling all unions employed in an industry to act upon their wage scales and other terms of employment at the same time, and recommends to the affiliated organizations the desirability of establishing this condition wherever it is possible and practicable.

The so-called Hetch-Hetchy bill was unanimously indorsed and all affiliated national and international unions, State federations of labor, central councils and individual unions were requested to urge upon their respective Senators at Washington to work and vote for the speedy enactment of the same.

The various State federations of labor were urged to give particular attention to the compilation and distribution of the labor records of State legislators in order that the workers generally may learn from reliable and authoritative sources who are the "friends" of labor.

Numerous jurisdiction disputes were adjusted by mutual agreement between the organizations affected. Others were referred to the executive council or to special committees for settlement.

The convention declared in no uncertain terms in favor of international peace and the financial interests that are responsible for fomenting war were unmercifully roasted. Armed intervention on the part of the United States in the affairs of any country (meaning Mexico) was declared to be a crime, except as a last resort to bring liberty and independence to an exploited people.

In order to check the constant and steady increase of circular letters appealing for financial assistance, a resolution was adopted recommending to all national, international, local or federated bodies, they put forth every effort at their command to establish, as early as possible, a system within their own organization providing for weekly financial assistance for their members when involved in strikes and lockouts; thus providing for and rendering financial support of a more definite and substantial nature than can possibly result from circular or personal appeals.

The amalgamation of the two national unions of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen is at last to be materialized for according to the convention's decision definite action upon this matter is to be taken not later than July, 1914.

The convention demanded that a sufficient number of school teachers be employed by our school authorities to give a reasonable degree of personal attention to each of our children entrusted to their care, and thereby enabling teachers to qualify as a real teaching force and as conservators of the greatest wealth of our nation—our children; also, that a salary be paid to these teachers sufficient to secure services of the highest standard of educational value.

The executive council was authorized to levy an assessment of one cent upon the membership of all affiliated unions, the money derived therefrom to be expended by direction of the execu-



tive council in whatever manner it may deem best and of the greatest advantage in the organization of the wage-earning women of our country.

#### Resolutions Referred to Executive Council.

A great number of resolutions requesting the services of organizers for different crafts and localities were referred to the executive council for consideration.

Many other resolutions upon widely different subjects were referred to the executive council without recommendation, among those are the following:

Instructing the executive council to extend its good offices in the establishment of a federation agreement between all unions engaged in a given industry to the end that such unions shall act jointly in all matters, offensive and defensive.

Urging upon Congress to enact a law giving power to the forest service to log national forest timber, to transport the logs, and to manufacture the same into lumber and other products, and to sell said lumber and products to the public at the lowest price consistent with the maintenance of the welfare of the laborers employed.

Instructing the executive council to take up with the interested international organizations the question of organizing a transportation department within the A. F. of L.

#### Propositions Defeated.

Among the more important resolutions which met with the defeat, are the following:

All proposed constitutional amendments including a proposed change in the time of holding the annual conventions.

A resolution opposing the reduction of letter postage from 2 to 1 cent was non-concurred in by unanimous vote.

A resolution directing the executive council to issue a charter to the National Stogie Makers' Union was defeated.

The application for jurisdiction over newsboys by the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union was denied.

#### Finances and Growth of Membership.

At the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1913, the Federation had in its treasury the sum of \$105,063.05.

Of the amount on hand, \$84,924.82 is in the defense fund for the local trade and federal labor unions, and can be used to pay benefits only in case of a strike or lockout of the members of these local unions. The balance, \$20,138.23, is in the general fund.

The total receipts from all sources are \$244,292.04, the total expenses are \$258,702.92, which makes an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$14,410.88.

Secretary Morrison reported that the average paid-up and reported membership for the year is 1,996,004, an increase of 225,859 members over last year. National and international organizations are required to pay only the per capita tax upon their full paid-up membership, and therefore the membership reported does not include the large numbers of members involved in strikes during the fiscal year, for whom tax was not paid, otherwise the average membership would have exceeded the 2,000,000 mark.

That the membership of affiliated organizations is steadily on the increase is indicated by the fact that the paid-up and reported membership of affiliated organizations for the month of September of this year is 2,054,526, an increase of 213,258 over the September membership of last year and 284,381 over the average last year.

#### Election of Officers and Convention City.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Samuel Gompers; First Vice-President, James Duncan; Second Vice-President, James O'Connell, who defeated William H. Johnson, President of the International Association of Machinists, receiving 12,922 votes

against the latter's 6177 votes; Third Vice-President, Dennis A. Hayes; Fourth Vice-President, Joseph H. Valentine; Fifth Vice-President, John R. Alpine; Sixth Vice-President, H. B. Perham; Seventh Vice-President, John P. White; Eighth Vice-President, Frank Duffy; Treasurer, John B. Lennon; Secretary, Frank Morrison. John Mitchell and William D. Huber voluntarily retired as members of the council. John P. White, President of the United Mine Workers, was elected to succeed John Mitchell, and Frank Duffy, Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William D. Huber.

There was a contest in the election of one of the fraternal delegates to the British Trade Union Congress. William D. Mahon, President of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, was elected over Frederick L. Wheeler, a Socialist and member of the Brotherhood of Carpenters' delegation, by a vote of 14,603 to 3834. The second delegate to the British Trade Union Congress, Matthew Woll, of the Photo Engravers' Union, was elected without opposition. Mortimer Donoghue, President of the Montana State Federation of Labor, was elected fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

The 1914 convention will be held in Philadelphia, Pa., that city winning against Fort Worth by a vote of 10,634 to 8432.

#### Conclusion.

In closing this already too lengthy report I want to thank the council's delegates for giving me the opportunity to attend this convention and take part in the struggle where the principle at stake was so clearly defined.

I shall always be proud of my association with the men of that fighting minority, whose names are indelibly written in the record as being opposed to the furnishing of strike-breakers to any employer, under any pretext, when workers are in the midst of a contest for improved conditions. I am particularly pleased that the great majority of the men of the West loyally stood by the men on strike and I am equally glad that some of the fake-mouth revolutionists definitely placed themselves on the wrong side of the record. Of course, it will be held by those who voted with the majority that the issue upon which this vote was taken was "trade union regularity vs. secession," but I must confess that it is far beyond me to fathom the logic of men who almost shed tears when discussing the plight of revolutionists

in a foreign country and then turn face about and sanction strike-breaking in order to crush a group of fellow workingmen who have committed no sins except the crime of being somewhat "irregular."

I do not wish to be understood as having lost faith in the American trade union movement. In my humble judgment the American Federation of Labor is responsive to the will and wishes of the rank and file—but I know that the great rank and file is a sluggish, slow-moving body. It must be assumed that the delegates to the A. F. of L. conventions fairly represent the will and wishes of a majority of their constituents. If they do not it is because the average trade unionist fails to take sufficient interest in his union's affairs. Hence it is foolish to complain about standpatters, steam rollers and other things animate and inanimate alleged to have control of the A. F. of L. conventions. The A. F. of L. conventions are dominated by delegates representing national and international unions. Therefore, if we don't like the decisions of the A. F. of L. conventions we should not waste any energy in cussing that body or its officers but begin to assume a little individual responsibility and investigate how the delegates from our own national or international unions lined up on vital issues.

Taken as a whole the work of the Seattle convention speaks for itself and requires no apologies at my hands. It will be generally conceded that the two million men and women represented in the A. F. of L. are truly a heterogeneous mass insofar as political and religious ideals are concerned. Every shade of thought is there—from the "leave well enough alone" slogan of the dyed-in-the-wool standpatter to the suppressed cry of "revolt" of the most impatient radical. And that mass of humanity has for 33 years maintained this purely voluntary organization and annually selected representatives to meet at a designated place for the purpose of voicing the hopes and aspirations of the workers and then endeavor to arrive at certain conclusions and agree upon certain plans whereby the various groups may improve their lot by co-operating with each other.

Surely, we have reason to be proud of our movement—its thirty-three years of growth and its magnificent achievements. May we ever have the courage to voice our convictions and with it sufficient forbearance and tolerance to give a respectful hearing to the views of those who differ with us.

Respectfully and fraternally,

PAUL SCHARRENBURG.

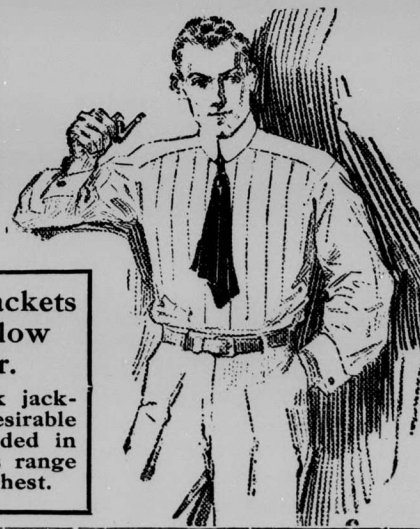
## Men's Golf Shirts 79¢ REGULAR \$1.00 LINES

Several standard and well-known lines included in this bargain list, none of them worth less than \$1.00, some worth more. The materials are Percale and Madras, some with soft bosoms and turnback collars to match. All are made coat style. There is a complete size range.



**Waiters' Jackets  
Priced below  
Regular.**

Waiters, black jackets; every desirable style is included in the lot. Sizes range from 33 to 46 chest.





# LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

Office S. F. Labor Temple 316 Fourteenth Street  
Telephone Market 56

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

Single Subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year  
To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.  
Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to unions' mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered at postoffice, San Francisco, California, as second-class matter.



FRIDAY DECEMBER 12, 1913.

There's not a place where Rest can say,  
I'll not have Labor here;  
For Rest itself would pine away  
If Labor were not near.

—Hall.

Give a good word occasionally to John Barleycorn. He captured a street bandit after Denver had been terrorized for ten days and all the sleuths had worn themselves out in the effort.

The Standard Oil Company has been dissolved by the Federal Courts, but one of its branches, the Ohio Oil Company, a short time ago declared a regular dividend of \$1.25 per share, and then immediately declared an extra dividend of \$6.85 a share. Oil stocks, therefore, are still good buys, even with the trust dissolved. At this rate Rockefeller will soon be poor.

A Los Angeles Police Judge named Chambers has declared the law regulating advertisements and solicitations for employees during strikes unconstitutional. The opinion closes with the following statement: "I am of the opinion that the attempted classification of employers in the statute in question is entirely arbitrary and fanciful and that the statute is unconstitutional and void."

Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and West Virginia are credited with over 40 per cent of the total mineral production of the United States. Pennsylvania outranks all other States, producing nearly 25 per cent of the total, West Virginia comes second, Illinois third, and Ohio fourth. California, with no standing as a producer of pig iron, iron ore, or coal, stands fifth in rank among the States, owing to its heavy production of gold and petroleum.

The day of the privately-owned street car line in San Francisco is slowly passing and the people are greatly enjoying the thought that they are ultimately to receive service that is rendered by the community purely because it is needed rather than for profits put into the pockets of individuals. The rule of the corporations has been, where there is no immediate profit there shall be no service. Municipal ownership will make it possible to build for the future, and without additional expense to the people. Last Wednesday the city took over the Union-street line, which gives us two long municipal lines. On these roads the employees also receive decent pay and work reasonable hours. In this city municipal ownership has amply demonstrated its superiority over private ownership.

## It Makes a Difference

The journals that pander to wealth and power in this city frequently bemoan the fact that those who advocate Socialism attempt to array class against class. They are also loud and insistent in their declarations that there are no classes in this country and that we are all of one class so far as governmental affairs are concerned. It is quite generally recognized, however, that these are very largely hypocritical expressions calculated to hide the real feelings of the publishers, who really believe they are the people and the workers are mere beasts of burden.

Occasionally, however, one of these papers slips a cog and allows the words of one of its masters to reach the general public. Such an instance occurred last week when the "Chronicle" published the following statement, made by Mr. Schlessinger of the Emporium, who, with other members of a Chamber of Commerce committee, had just listened to an explanation of the new employers' liability and workmen's compensation law:

"Since the enactment of the three laws of the sort during the past two years insurance rates for such accidents have gone up 800 per cent. The eight-hour law for women, the compensation law and the minimum-wage law, soon to be passed, are but forerunners of other laws to take away from the man who creates a business a portion of his profit or income and divert it to other channels. The State will do this. In this case the State means the labor unions, although they constitute but a small minority of the vote. Consequently, you business men should make your voice effective. If not, you will soon have no interests to protect. Is there any reason why there should be eight Supervisors who are labor union men, except for your apathy? Unless you act together, two years hence you will have a man like P. H. McCarthy as Mayor. In any issue between labor and business vote for business every time."

It is very evident from the above statement that greed's representatives do believe there are classes in California and that the business man should stand by his class loyally, whether right or wrong.

The Emporium's chief says: "In any issue between labor and business, vote for business every time." It will be noted that he considers investigation as to the merits of the "issue between business and labor" entirely unnecessary, and urges his people to "vote for business every time," without regard for anything but purely class interests.

It may be said, in passing, that Mr. Schlessinger is very consistent in practicing what he preaches by always taking the side of business as against labor. With him profits come first and humanity afterward. Human beings can only be considered after business has been served, and then only upon the sympathetic sufferance of such kind-hearted business men as Mr. Schlessinger has demonstrated himself to be by the payment of starvation wages to the hundreds of employees of his establishment.

We have not seen a single line of editorial condemnation of this appeal to class interest and class prejudice in the journals that so persistently condemn the workers for arousing class feeling.

What a wail would be sent up in the columns of the "Chronicle" and other business class publications if some "labor agitator" should dare to advise the workers to "vote for labor every time." But business is business, and any law that attempts to take away from it a part of the profits or income and divert it to other channels is wrong, even though these profits be diverted for the purpose of compensating the maimed and crippled workers created by the business.

Business must have its profits even though the widows and orphans and crippled workers produced by it must suffer as a consequence, and when a business man calls upon his class to "vote for business every time" the great molders of public opinion must maintain a strict silence or join in the business men's chorus with their "me too." All criticism must be reserved for labor agitators who attempt to array class against class.

Truly it makes a difference to our big dailies as to whose ox is gored, as there has not been a single line of criticism of this attempt to "array class against class."

"And there's a reason."



## Fluctuating Sentiments

What is life without sentiment? We may exercise our intellect and derive pleasure therefrom. We may permit our mind to engage in study and reasoning. We may grasp the precepts of wisdom and the teachings of philosophy, and delight in reflecting on them. We may do all this for weeks and months. We may develop our minds, and cultivate our talents, and achieve success by so doing. But all will be iciness and cold, and will become a dreaded monotony if sentiment is shut out from us.—Chas. P. Hardeman.

Among recent gifts to the University of California have been the endowment for a loan fund to aid women students, given by the San Joaquin District of the California Federation of Women's Clubs; \$100 from the Knights of St. Patrick, whose annual gifts of like amount are building up a valuable and interesting collection of Irish books in the university library; a working-size laboratory model of the McCully Gyratory Ore Crusher, given to the College of Mining by the Power & Mining Machinery Co. of Cudahy, Wis.; and \$100 given by George L. Foote for purchases for the Department of Music. By this gift Professor Charles L. Seeger is adding to the library the complete works of the great Italian composer, Palestrina. With the revival in the Catholic churches of Gregorian music, the compositions of this sixteenth-century master are profoundly affecting present-day composers.

Many an employer treats his employees just as the London cab driver described by Charles Dickens, in his famous *Pickwick Papers*, treated his horse, which got little or nothing to eat, was 41 years old, and was so weak that he always fell down when taken out of the shafts. The driver thus explained to Mr. Pickwick how he kept the horse on his feet while at work: "We harness him up very tight and take him in very short, so that he can't very well fall down, and we've got a pair of precious large wheels on, so when he does move, they run after him, and he must go on—he can't help it." It is just so with the modern rushing system known as "scientific management" in our industries. The machine forces the tired worker on in spite of his faded strength, so that when he reaches his home and is relieved of his working harness he collapses. And employers are pleased to call such a system "efficiency."

A lately deceased employer of Los Angeles bequeathed \$100,000 for distribution among the employees of his great store. He said the money was given as a reward for faithful service in assisting him to build up and make his business profitable. It is perhaps natural that his act should be hailed as one of philanthropy and worthy of emulation. But the fact is that this man paid his employees small wages. He worked his "help" to the limit. By subtle devices he increased the efficiency of his working force. He got much out of his employees and gave back no more than he had to. So he amassed a great fortune, from which he willed a small amount to reward the builders of his fortune. If this employer had paid better wages, he would not have piled up so large a fortune, and increased wages would have saved many a man and woman from years of penury and want which no post-mortem gift can erase from memory or experience. Under our industrial system this man took more than was his due. Now he returns a portion of it and is proclaimed a philanthropist. Men have still much to learn, but this much they have already come to realize: No amount of charity is a substitute for justice. "Charity" is becoming more or less objectionable. There is a growing demand for justice.—Stockton "Record."

## Wit at Random

Her feet beneath her petticoat,  
Like little mice stole in and out,  
As if they feared the light.  
But since she split it into halves,  
We see two sportive little calves  
Come bolding into sight!  
—George B. Morewood, in "Judge."

"What's the matter with this elevator," asked the nervous man. "You keep trying to run it through the roof."

"You'll have to excuse me," replied the operator. "I'm not used to one of these little twenty-story buildings."—Washington "Star."

I am longing for the country with its pastures wide and green,  
Where the cattle on the hillsides browse untroubled and serene,  
Where one hears the pleasing gobble of the proud, majestic turk—  
Oh, I'd spend my days at farming if it were not for the work.  
—Chicago "Record-Herald."

Counsel—The law presumes you are innocent until you are proved guilty.

Prisoner—My goodness! What a difference there is between the law and the district attorney!—"Town Topics."

When Tom Culinan was chief of police of Junction City, in fact, the police force, he had eleven prisoners in the jail and wanted to get rid of them. "When you feed the critters," he said to the jailer, "just accidentally leave the jail door open." But times were hard and picking up a living outside wasn't so easy. Tom hadn't figured on that, but he did when he came back in the evening and found the eleven prisoners still there and two others who had slipped in while the jailer wasn't looking. Living was better and cheaper inside the jail than it was out.—Junction City (Kan.) "Union."

They were discussing the North American Indian the other day in the primary room of a district school, when the teacher asked if anyone could tell what the leaders were called.

"Chiefs," announced a bright little girl at the head of the class.

"Correct," answered the teacher. "And now can any of you tell me what the women were called?"

There was a moment of silence, then a small boy's hand was seen waving aloft eager to reply.

"Well, Johnny?" asked the teacher.

"Mischiefs," he proudly announced.—Philadelphia "Ledger."

Vaughn Comfort, interlocutor of Honey Boy George Evans' Minstrels, is circulating this story: An old rustic, bent and painfully limping, was accosted by a friend who inquired:

"Hello, Zeb, what's ailin' ye?"

"Got a big corn between two toes," said Zeb, "and it hurts somethin' awful.

"Lemme see it; mebbe I kin do ye some good."

"No use, Joe; it's been thataway fer six weeks."

"But it won't do any harm to let me try."

Slowly and tenderly the old man removed his boot.

"Great guns, mañ," the friend exclaimed. "How long did you say you have been suffering?"

"Jest about six weeks."

"This ain't any corn," cried Joe. "It's a collar button."—Youngstown "Telegram."

## Miscellaneous

### FOOD AND CLOTHES.

By Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

There are such splendid things to do—  
So wonderful—so many!  
But one can't do the things he feels  
Till after he has had his meals,  
And got his clothes on—can he?

One must make sure of daily bread,  
No man can work without it;  
One must be clad—the law requires  
That we have garments, though no fires,  
So I must set about it.

He labored through an arduous life,  
As one who burdens carries;  
He toiled through dragging, anxious years  
Postponing all his great ideas  
For these preliminaries.

The powers of human life today  
Are wonderful and many;  
But when the man's whole strength must pour  
To stave the wolf off from the door,  
He can't do much else—can he?

What I must do is all that concerns me, and not what the people think. This rule, equally as arduous in actual and in intellectual life, may serve for the whole distinction between greatness and meanness. It is the harder, because you will always find those who think they know what is your duty better than you know it. It is easy in the world to live after the world's opinion; it is easy in solitude to live after your own; but the great man is he who in the midst of the crowd keeps with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude.—R. W. Emerson.

### GENERAL MANAGER.

By George Matthew Adams.

Human beings were created to run themselves. Else at birth, you would have been accompanied by a Book of Instructions. You are your own General Manager. Realize but this and it will make you thrill with Fire and Force.

Are you on the Job?

No one else can possibly see your Faults in the clear light that you yourself can see them. No one else can possibly fathom the Mysteries of your Mind so thoroughly. No one else can possibly supplant your ability to powerfully picture your own great Ideals and Purposes. No one else can possibly dictate the Policies and Measures of your own life so well. No one else can possibly so efficiently get Work and Results from your marvelous Brain and Body machinery. Who's conducting your shop, anyway? You are the General Manager.

Are you on the Job?

Most of us are just First, Second, Third, etc. ASSISTANT General Managers. We let someone else do our Thinking for us. We want the fancy Titles and Glory—but shirk at doing the Work.

Are you on the Job?

If not, do this without delay. Call a meeting of your own Intellectual Faculties. Insist on a full meeting. Then lock the door and get down to Business. Take your seat at the head of the table. Discuss frankly and freely the Big Things that concern your Life Success. But keep solidly in mind that you are the Boss—the Force behind all the Artillery, the real Directing Factor—the actual General Manager.

Are you on the Job?

If you are—then stay there.



There is plenty of time yet to have your

## HOLIDAY Suit and Overcoat MADE TO ORDER

With our large force of Union Tailors working exclusively for us, we are able to turn out suits in very short order.

Take advantage of our Bona Fide Tariff Reductions before the new law goes into effect, and save \$3 to \$5.



Give him a Merchandise Order for a  
Suit or Overcoat

Open Evenings until Christmas

**Kelleher & Browne**  
The Tailors Who Always Make Good  
716 MARKET STREET OPPOSITE THIRD



## A LUNDSTROM HAT

Give him a Lundstrom Merchandise  
for a Christmas present.

The demand for Lundstrom Hats is so great  
that there are now

5 STORES IN SAN FRANCISCO  
1 STORE IN OAKLAND

**Lundstrom**  
6 STORES

UNION MADE IN CALIFORNIA

## EAGLESON & CO.

Men's Furnishing Goods

Manufacturers of

Union Label Shirts

Complete Lines of Union Label Goods in  
SHIRTS, NIGHT SHIRTS, PAJAMAS,  
COLLARS, UNDERWEAR, GLOVES,  
NECKTIES, SUSPENDERS, WAITER  
AND BAR COATS AND APRONS.

1118 MARKET STREET,  
SAN FRANCISCO  
112 S. SPRING STREET,  
LOS ANGELES  
717 K STREET,  
SACRAMENTO

### GOMPERS SUCCESSFUL.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, after a visit to San Francisco of over a week, bade farewell Friday night to the union labor men of the city in an address before the Labor Council. He confined his address to the trouble between the electrical workers' factions, which he announced had been settled, and an agreement signed which would be submitted to a referendum vote of the two unions for ratification.

"When I went into that conference," said Gompers, "my one big thought was unity. Peace in the union first and then the matter of the strike could be settled!

"Friday evening the last point of the agreement was agreed upon.

"The case is left with you. And it is left with you to build up and not destroy.

"I feel that the ten days spent in conference to settle this matter have achieved results not only for San Francisco, but the whole country for all time.

"God speed to you, every one of you, and particularly to the great movement that you and I are a part of.

"I am deeply interested and protest against any strikebreaking no matter by whom. We have no outside power to enforce discipline. It must be accepted from ourselves for ourselves. When an international determines on a course of action it must be the law if we hope to progress.

"Differences arise, contests arise, and controversies in organized bodies of men and women. It can't be helped. Our ranks are made up of very different people and sometimes their opinions must clash.

"Now in the matter of the A. F. of L.'s attitude in the factional differences of the electrical workers, the A. F. of L. could not recognize both. There was the affiliated union, the McNulty faction, and the unaffiliated Reid-Murphy faction. Both called themselves I. B. E. W's. The A. F. of L. tried to reaffiliate the two factions and failed. What could we do but give recognition to the one body as duly constituted Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

"And then the strike came and all the resultant tangle. And we came down here to try and settle it. At first there was vituperation and bitterness, but in a day or two representatives of the opposing factions discovered that the other side were just regular human beings. Day after day, and some nights, we talked and talked and talked.

"Then slowly we began to agree. I want to say that the ultimate agreement was hastened by the splendid work of Michael Casey, president of the teamsters, and J. Valentine, president of the molders.

"Manager Britton of the Pacific Gas and Electric Co. is in line to listen to us and I am sure there will be little trouble in an early settlement of the strike."

The agreement is as follows:

San Francisco, Cal., December 5, 1913.

To Whom It May Concern:

The Seattle convention of the American Federation of Labor, held November 10th to 22d, 1913, directed President Samuel Gompers, and such other members of the executive council as were able to accompany him, to proceed to San Francisco, California, for the purpose of urging and encouraging unity on the part of those directly involved in the present situation among the electrical workers and all other organizations involved in any differences between them and the Pacific Gas and Electric Company; and for the further purpose of restoring unity and harmony among the organized wage earners of the Pacific Coast, and to such other sections of America as might be possible.

In accordance with these directions of the Seattle American Federation of Labor conven-

## SHOES

JUST RECEIVED

Ten New Styles in Men's Shoes, from \$2.50 to \$6.00, in Gun Metal Calf, Patent Colt, and Box Calf, in Button and Lace, and Union Stamped.

Boys' Shoes.....from \$1.25 to \$3.50  
Child's Shoes from.....50c to \$2.50

Eight Styles of Martha Washington Shoes for Ladies, for Street and House Wear.

Prices \$2.50 to \$3.50.

Come and see us before buying, and be fitted by Expert Salesmen.

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To inspect our new offices located  
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St. Information gladly given.  
Membership 50c. a month.

**The Union Hospital  
Association**

Telephone, Douglas 952.



tion, the following members of the executive council convened at the Central Labor Council Hall, San Francisco, at 10 o'clock, Friday morning, November 28, 1913: Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, Jos. F. Valentine, D. A. Hayes, and John B. Lennon.

On the controversy now existent within the ranks of organized electrical workers in the United States and Canada the undersigned committee was arranged for and after long and detailed argument and investigation, we, the committee, recommend as follows:

1st. That all local unions of the unaffiliated Brotherhood of Electrical Workers now constituting said Brotherhood, as local unions, do join and become affiliated with the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, said affiliation to commence with payment of February, 1914, per capita tax, and the terms of affiliation to be as hereinafter provided for, it being understood and agreed said terms expire March 31, 1914.

2d. That all local unions of the unaffiliated Brotherhood join and become a part of the affiliated I. B. E. W. by payment of the current month per capita tax as per section 1, with the understanding that these local unions shall be required to pay the semi-annual death benefit assessment (50 cents) per Sec. 1, of Art. XII of the affiliated I. B. E. W. Constitution.

3d. That the members of all, now unaffiliated, local unions so joining and becoming part of the affiliated I. B. E. W., shall be placed in good standing in the affiliated I. B. E. W. and will be entitled to the benefits of such good standing equal with and to the present members of the affiliated I. B. E. W., except the death benefit provided by the laws of the affiliated I. B. E. W., provided, however, that they (the members so joining and becoming a part of) shall have placed to their credit, by the affiliated Brotherhood, nine months' membership insofar as said nine months' membership relates to the death benefits.

4th. The present system of the District Council of Electrical Workers covering the local unions of the unaffiliated electrical workers in California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and parts of Arizona, Nevada and Idaho, shall be continued by these local unions which join and become a part of the affiliated I. B. E. W. and such District Council shall be continued until changed by a referendum vote or by a general or special convention of the affiliated I. B. E. W.

5th. That the international office of the affiliated I. B. E. W. shall expend the sum of eighteen (18) cents per member per month received from the local unions affiliated with the Pacific District Council as monthly per capita tax, within the territorial confines of the said Pacific District Council, said sum to be expended for organizing purposes. The present salaried officers of the Pacific District Council will be appointed organizers by the International President of the affiliated Brotherhood, insofar as above mentioned funds make it possible, it being understood that said appointees are subject to the laws of the affiliated Brotherhood governing organizers.

6th. That this conference earnestly recommends to all local unions of the unaffiliated I. B. E. W. that they become a part of the affiliated I. B. E. W. at the time hereinbefore specified, and as per the terms hereinbefore and hereinafter specified; and it is understood and agreed that wherever District Councils of Electrical Workers now exist consisting of local unions of the unaffiliated brotherhood, these councils shall be maintained under the same conditions and stipulations as hereinabove declared to be granted the Pacific District Council by the affiliated I. B. E. W.

7th. It is understood and agreed that where there is more than one local union, having juris-

diction over the same class of work, in the same geographical jurisdiction, they shall unite and become one local union to operate under the laws of the affiliated Brotherhood and to be known under the number of either of the existing locals as they may mutually agree, provided, if the locals themselves cannot agree under which number to unite, it shall be the duty of the International President of the affiliated I. B. E. W. to designate the said number. It shall be the duty of each local union as mentioned in this clause, to select a committee of three from their respective local unions for the purpose of determining the personnel of the officers of the United Local Union and the designation of said officers shall be as near equally representing the two local unions as possible; provided, upon failure of these representatives to agree, it shall be the duty of the International President of the affiliated I. B. E. W. to determine any disputed points, he always having in view the essential feature of as nearly as possible naming and dividing the officers from the membership of the two locals.

8th. The foregoing agreement is to go into effect immediately upon approval of the International Executive Board (or the referendum vote) of the affiliated I. B. E. W. and by the referendum vote of the unaffiliated I. B. E. W., and shall thereafter remain in effect as the basis of affiliation and membership in the affiliated I. B. E. W. of the now unaffiliated I. B. E. W., until changed by a convention or by the referendum vote of the membership of the affiliated Brotherhood; and it is understood that each respective side hereto shall so notify the other as to action of above-mentioned International Executive Board (or referendum vote) and referendum vote and future action shall be taken accordingly by all concerned.

Signed by the officers representing the American Federation of Labor and the organizations of electrical workers.

#### ORPHEUM THEATRE.

The Orpheum bill for next week should cause quite a sensation for it is composed only of headliners. The most pretentious aquatic spectacle in vaudeville will be presented with John F. Conroy as its principal feature. He is surely worthy of his title "The World's Greatest Life Saver" for he has rescued 137 persons from a watery grave. Mr. Conroy is assisted by two charming girls both very beautiful and magnificently developed, who are conceded to be the superior of all other feminine swimmers and divers. The opening of the exhibition consists of a series of beautiful poses. Ed. Gallagher and Bob Carlin will present the nautical travesty "Before the Mast." A performance that is entirely unique and along lines peculiar to itself will be offered by Bert Levy, "The Famous Artist Entertainer." Nonette, the singing violinist, will be heard in favorite numbers. Muriel and Francis who modestly announce themselves as "Just Two Girls" present a combination always appreciated, youth, good looks and ability. They render popular and semi-classic songs in a manner that compels admiration. Bollinger and Reynolds will give evidence of their extraordinary ability as wire walkers. One performs on the tight wire, the other on the slack, and they certainly accomplish many remarkable stunts. Next week will be the last of Lyons and Yosco and Taylor Granville, Laura Pierpont and their company of fifteen in "The System."

#### FIGHTING CUT.

Committees representing 4000 machinists in the navy yards of the East will confer with the Secretary of the Navy during this month for the purpose of lodging a protest against the recommendation of a wage board that there be a reduction of 8 cents in the present scale.

#### MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight  
The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held Tuesday, December 9, 1913, President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Admitted to membership by examination: C. M. Hubbard, pianist.

Transfer deposited: Thos. Holman, Local No. 315, Salem, Ore.

Transfers withdrawn: N. B. Baily, Local No. 86, Youngstown, Ohio; Hans Linne, Local No. 310, New York.

Dues and assessments amounting to \$3.20 are now due and payable to A. S. Morey, financial secretary, and will become delinquent after December 31, 1913.

Manager Frank Rossi and his orchestra have returned from Los Angeles where the season of the Western Metropolitan Grand Opera Company was cut short owing to poor business.

A. L. Fournier has just returned from Europe where he has been on his wedding tour. Mr. Fournier and wife visited all the principle places of interest, spending some time in London and Paris, consuming about three months in all.

L. R. Ortin returned last week from France, where he has been residing for the past two and one-half years. He looks fine and the old country seems to have agreed with him.

#### IMPORTANT.

To Members of California Co-Operative Meat Company.

Greeting: The regular meeting will be held Sunday, December 14, 1913, at 2 o'clock p. m., in Building Trades Headquarters, 763 Twelfth St., between Brush and West streets, Oakland, California.

N. B.—This card will be collected, to check with name to act in accordance with Article II, Section 7, By-Laws.

Sec. 7. Any member who fails to furnish his post-office address, or fails to be present either in person or by voting letter, at a regular or special meeting of the shareholders of the company, for a period of five years, shall forfeit his membership. Yours respectfully,

A. FRIEDMAN, Pres. and Manager  
W. N. FRY, Secretary.

#### UPHOLSTERERS WIN STRIKE.

The Upholsterers' Union of Baltimore has won a signal victory. Some time ago an international organizer entered this field for the purpose of building up the organization and securing an increase in wages, and better working conditions for the members of that craft. The efforts to build up the organization were a success, but the endeavor to secure an amicable agreement, providing for a change of conditions was unsuccessful, the employers refusing to make any concessions to their workmen. As a result, the upholsterers went on strike to enforce their demands, and, as stated before, after a strike of a few days an agreement was reached with all the employers whereby a substantial increase in wages has been granted and the working conditions materially improved.

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Lowest Prices

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Union Tailor

540 Valencia St., Bet. 16th and 17th

Suits Cleaned and Pressed \$1.00  
Workmanship and Fit Guaranteed



## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held December 5, 1913.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Gallagher.

**Roll Call of Officers**—Vice-President Merryfield absent.

**Reading of Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

**Credentials**—Marine Firemen—George Walcott, vice Thos. Farrell. Carpenters No. 1082—A. C. Flint, vice R. E. Currie. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Peter P. McDonough, thanking Council for its expressions of sympathy in their late bereavement. From New York Central Federated Union, Galveston Labor Council, Georgia Federation, United Trades and Labor Council of Pittsburg, Kansas, Trades and Labor Council of Hamilton, Ohio, and the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, indorsing the Hetch-Hetchy project. From Portland, Ore., telegram stating the Central Labor Council had wired their representatives in Washington to support the Hetch-Hetchy bill. From Waiters' Union, stating it had repudiated the stand of international officers relative to the Light and Power Council matter at the A. F. of L. convention. From Governor Johnson, in reference to the Wheatland cases. From Printing Pressmen's Joint Strike Committee, thanking Council and affiliated unions for donations. From the International Workers' Defense League, thanking affiliated unions for assistance. From Moving Picture Operators, Bindery Women, Glove Workers, Waiters, Laundry Wagon Drivers, Cooks' Helpers, Cement Workers, and Tailors, inclosing donations for the unions on strike and Wheatland Defense Fund.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Bootblacks' Union, requesting permission to picket several bootblack stands. From the United Trades and Labor Council of Pittsburg, Kansas, appealing for financial assistance to build Labor Temple. From Janitors' Union, request for a boycott on Garibaldi Hall. From Grocery Clerks' Union, request for a boycott on several stores.

Referred to Secretary—From Board of Supervisors, in reference to the employment of an additional cook at Tubercular Hospital. From the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters, requesting Council's assistance in having restaurants fitted up by union men. From the Allied Printing Trades Council, stating that the Pantages Theatre is having its program printed under non-union conditions. From Carpenters' District Council of St. Louis, asking for information relative to the unfair Brecht Butcher Supply Co.

**Reports of Unions**—Pressmen—Strike in good shape; expect settlement soon. Stationary Firemen—Statement in "Bulletin" as to the settlement of the strike of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company's employees not true. Carpenters No. 304—Donated \$10 to the Wheatland Defense Fund. Carpenters No. 1082—Will give benefit ball on Wednesday evening, December 10th, at Swedish American Hall. Cigar Makers—Donated to the Wheatland Defense Fund and to the Calumet Miners. Solicitors—Have made formal application to the International Typographical Union for a charter; requested a demand for their card; the "Call" management refuses to employ union solicitors. Bakers—Are busy boycotting Clark's bakery. Millmen No. 42—Have instructed its delegates to State Building Trades convention to vote for the referendum.

**Label Section**—Requested the use of executive committee room for agitation committee to meet in on the second and fourth Wednesday evenings; request granted.

**Executive Committee**—Recommended that the

communication in reference to the Inside Inn at the Exposition grounds be filed; concurred in. Recommended that Council declare its intention to levy a boycott on Clark's Bakery, 441 Van Ness avenue; concurred in.

**Law and Legislative Committee**—Recommended that the Council take no action on request of Attorney W. H. Robinson to indorse proposed initiative petition to amend the Torrens Land Registration Act; concurred in. Respecting the circular letter of the A. F. of L., requesting central bodies and local unions, as well as trade unionists generally to interview their Senators and Representatives to Congress relative to the enactment of the limitation of injunction process by Federal courts, your committee submits the following resolutions for adoption:

"Whereas, The right of workingmen to organize and by concerted action secure increases of wages, the shortening of hours, and the betterment of conditions of labor is now generally recognized in the United States, England, and in other countries of Europe; and

"Whereas, One great obstacle to the legitimate exercise of this right in the United States is to be found in the practice of the Federal courts to subject organizations of workers and farmers to the provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, and to issue unwarranted injunctions against workingmen and producers during industrial disputes, which injunctions invariably favor the side of the employer and limit the rights and remedies of employees; and

"Whereas, The Bartlett-Bacon bills, H. R. 1873 and S. 927 (identical bills) embody legislation desired by workers and farmers of this country, designed to exempt their organizations from the operation of the anti-trust act as the latter has been interpreted and enforced by the Federal court, and to restore to the workers and farmers the right before mentioned; now therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled this 5th day of December, 1913, that we indorse said bills, H. R. 1873 and S. 927, and that we respectfully urge upon the members of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives from this State to vote for this measure and to do all in their power to further its passage in the present session of Congress."

Moved that the resolutions be adopted and forwarded to our Representatives in Washington; carried.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**Special Committee**—Appointed on defense of the eight-hour law in the United States Federal Court, reported that the State was successful in defending its position, and won a complete victory.

**Report of Delegate to the A. F. of L. Convention**—Delegate Scharrenberg read his report, after which it was moved that the report be received, published in the "Labor Clarion," and the delegate given a rising vote of thanks; carried unanimously, with the exception of Delegate Driscoll who wished to be recorded as voting no.

**New Business**—The secretary read a telegram from Congressman John I. Nolan, requesting President Gompers and other labor leaders to wire Senator Martine of New Jersey, urging him in the name of labor to support the Hetch-Hetchy bill. President Gallagher said the following telegram was sent: "At a recent American Federation of Labor convention, a committee of 15 having made a thorough investigation of the Hetch-Hetchy water supply project, unanimously recommended its indorsement, and the entire convention, by unanimous vote, adopted the report and emphatically declared itself in favor of the passage of the Raker bill. The people—we mean the people, not a few of the people—of California require this water supply for their

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2146 Mission St., near 17th St.

We Clean for \$1.00 Any kind of Watch  
And Guarantee Correct Time for 2 Years

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Watches, and Jewelry made to order. Cuckoo Clocks \$1.00 up.  
\$500 Reward for any watch we cannot repair.

## Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America.  
Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.  
MATINEE EVERY DAY.

### A BILL OF HEADLINERS.

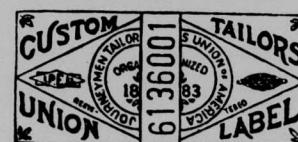
JOHN F. CONROY, Assisted by HIS MODELS AND DIVING GIRLS; ED. GALLAGHER AND BOB CARLIN, in a Nautical Travesty "Before the Mast"; BERT LEVY, the Famous Artist Entertainer; NONETTE, the Violinist Who Sings; MURIEL & FRANCIS, "Just Two Girls"; BOLLINGER & REYNOLDS, Fun on the Wire; THE WORLD'S NEWS in Exclusive Motion Pictures. Last Week—Immense Success—LYONS & YOSCO, the Harpist and the Singer, and TAYLOR GRANVILLE, LAURA PIERPONT and Company of Fifteen in "The System."

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.  
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

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By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment, you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wage.



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.

UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

CAN'T BUST 'EM  
OVERALLS & PANTS  
UNION MADE  
ARGONAUT SHIRTS



needs, health and convenience. May we respectfully urge that you not only give the bill your support, but also that you prevail upon other Senators to stand with you and the people upon it. Signed—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; James Duncan, Chairman of committee which made the above report; F. J. McNulty, President, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; P. H. McCarthy, President of the State Building Trades Council; Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary, California State Federation of Labor, who introduced the resolution, and Andrew J. Gallagher, President of the S. F. Labor Council."

Adjourned at 9:50 p. m.

#### Special Meeting of December 5, 1913.

Meeting called to order at 9:51 p. m. by President Gallagher. The sergeant-at-arms announced that there were 230 delegates present.

The special meeting was called for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee appointed to interview Electrical Workers No. 6, relative to the charges preferred against it by this Council. The committee reported having taken the matter up with Local No. 6, and asked for further time on the matter. Moved that the report be received and committee granted further time. Amendment, that the committee be discharged and a new committee appointed. Amendment to the amendment, that further consideration of this matter be postponed for two weeks. Amendment to amendment lost; 76 in favor, 130 against. Amendment lost. Motion lost by a vote of 83 in favor and 127 against.

Moved to lay on the table; lost. Moved that Local No. 6 be expelled. Amendment, that Local No. 6 be suspended until it apologize to this Council. Amendment to amendment, that a fine of \$100 be levied against No. 6. Amendment to amendment lost; 9 in favor, 80 against. Moved that further action upon the pending amendment and motion be postponed one week; motion carried; 116 in favor, 88 against.

Adjourned at 11 p. m.

#### Council Reconvened December 5th at 11:05 p. m.

The chair introduced the following international officers, who addressed the Council: President Gompers, A. McAndrews, president of the Tobacco Workers, and Frank Butterworth, president International Terra Cotta Brick Workers' Union.

**Receipts**—Butchers, \$16; Beer Bottlers, \$12; Ice Wagon Drivers, \$8; Upholsterers, \$12; Riggers and Stevedores, \$40; Marine Gasoline Engineers, \$12; Stationary Firemen, \$12; Molders, \$20; Box Makers, \$4; Housesmiths, \$24; Machinists, \$20; Waiters, \$40; Carpenters No. 483, \$40; Carpenters No. 1082, \$20; Typographical, \$40; Steam Fitters No. 590, \$12; Tailors, \$16; Cooks, \$36; Glass Blowers, \$24; Grocery Clerks, \$12; Garment Workers, \$20; Sugar Workers, \$8; Cooks' Helpers, \$28; Blacksmiths' Helpers, \$8; Metal Polishers, \$8; Steam Shovelmen No. 29, \$8; Waitresses, \$28; Carpenters No. 304, \$4; Pavers, \$4; Leather Workers, \$4; Mold Makers, \$8; Chauffeurs, \$8; Teamsters, \$40; Steam Laundry Workers, \$40; Donations to unions on strike, \$683.50; Donations to Wheatland Defense Fund, \$82; Label Section, \$10. Total, \$1431.50.

**Expenses**—Secretary, \$40; office postage, \$5; "Bulletin," 30 cents; stenographers, \$46; Legal Adviser, Theo. Johnson, \$25; Hall Association, rent, \$57.50; Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co., \$16.71; Brown & Kennedy, floral offering, \$10; Donations—Light and Power Council, \$341.75; Printing Pressmen donation, \$341.75; Wheatland Defense Fund, \$137.; telegram, \$5.65; "Labor Clarion," \$30; Label Section, \$10. Total, \$1066.66.

Council adjourned at 12:35 a. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

#### LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of regular meeting held December 3, 1913.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m. by President Benj. Schonhoff.

**Roll Call of Officers**—Trustees W. G. Desepte and C. M. Erickson were noted absent.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

**Credentials**—From Laundry Workers for F. H. Graham; on motion credentials received and delegate seated.

**Bills**—Rent for December, \$8; multigraphing, \$1.65; financial secretary-treasurer, salary for November, \$5; recording secretary, salary for November, addressing envelopes, postage, carfare, etc., \$18.55; Agitation Committee, expenses, \$2.50. Trustees reported favorably on bills, and on motion the same were ordered paid.

**Reports of Unions**—Laundry Workers—Announced that they were going to give a dance December 6th in Mission Turner Hall for the purpose of creating a sick benefit fund. Carpenters No. 1082—Announced a dance on December 10th, in Swedish American Hall, for the benefit of one of their disabled members. Glove Workers—Reported that they are trying to organize the workers in the Mission glove factories, and requested the Label Section to assist them in this work.

**Reports of Committees**—Agitation Committee—Reported that Brothers Schonhoff and Guth were appointed to visit the Chauffeurs' Union; they were also appointed to visit the S. N. Wood Company regarding communication referred to the committee; recommended request be made to S. F. Labor Council to permit the agitation committee to use the office every second and fourth Wednesday evening for their meetings. On motion, report received and concurred in. Brothers Schonhoff and Guth reported that they had called on S. N. Wood & Company and received the promise that as soon as the demand for union collars is such as to warrant it to lay in a stock they will do so just the same as with any other union-labeled article. Special Committee—Reported that the special meeting to organize a Ladies' Auxiliary to the Section was attended by only 15 ladies, that an organization has been formed and Sisters Mahoney and Wunderlich have been elected as temporary president and secretary, respectively; the newly-formed organization recommended that the Label Section hold an open meeting and invite the wives and friends of union men to that meeting. Motion that the meeting of January 7, 1914, be set aside for that purpose; carried.

**New Business**—Motion to instruct the agitation committee to co-operate with the organizing committee of the S. F. Labor Council in behalf of some affiliated unions; carried. Motion that hereafter, whenever an affiliated union has a grievance to report, the same must be presented in writing with the seal of the respective union attached; carried.

Adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

E. GUTH, Secretary.

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Ordinary and Extraordinary. What Class Are You in? Extra Efforts Make Extraordinary Men. The Study of Law Will Not Only Fit You for a Paying Profession and a High Position in Life, but the Mental Training Involved Will Give You

#### EXTRA EFFICIENCY

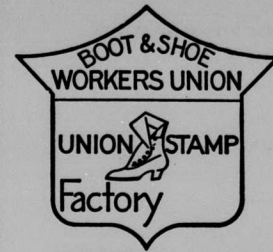
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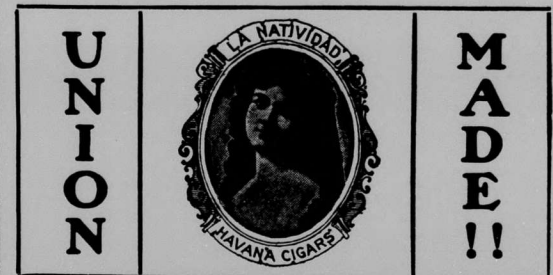


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June 30th, 1913:

Assets . . . . .	\$55,644,983.27
Capital actually paid up in Cash . . . . .	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds . . . . .	1,757,148.57
Employees' Pension Fund . . . . .	158,261.32
Number of Depositors . . . . .	62,134

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

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Rye

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# Allied Printing Trades Council

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DECEMBER, 1913.

## LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

\*Linotype Machines.  
†Monotype Machines.  
‡Simplex Machines.

- (37) Altwater Printing Co.....2565 Mission  
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight  
(48) Baldwin & McKay.....166 Valencia  
(77) Bardell Art Printing Co.....343 Front  
(7) \*Barry, Jas. H. Co.....1122-1124 Mission  
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....120 Church  
(73) \*Belcher & Phillips.....509-511 Howard  
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....138 Second  
(196) Borgel & Downie.....718 Mission  
(69) Bower, Marcus.....346 Sansome  
(3) \*Brunt, Walter N. Co.....880 Mission  
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....739 Market  
(220) Calendar Press.....942 Market  
(176) \*California Press.....340 Sansome  
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....708 Montgomery  
(87) Chase & Rae.....1246 Castro  
(39) Collins, C. J.....3358 Twenty-second  
(22) Colonial Press.....516 Mission  
(137) Co-Operative Press, The.....5 Guerrero  
(206) Cottle Printing Co.....509 Sansome  
(157) Davis, H. L. Co.....25 California  
(179) Donaldson & Moir.....568 Clay  
(46) Eastman & Co.....220 Kearny  
(54) Elite Printing Co.....897 Valencia  
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....440 Sansome  
(146) Excelsior Press.....4534 Mission  
(213) Fletcher, E. J.....325 Bush  
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....777 Mission  
(203) \*Franklin Linotype Co.....509 Sansome  
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.....268 Market  
(75) Gille Co.....2257 Mission  
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....42 Second  
(140) Goldwin Printing Co.....1757 Mission  
(190) Griffith, E. B.....540 Valencia  
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....3 Hardie Place  
(127) \*Halle, R. H.....261 Bush  
(20) Hancock Bros.....263 Bush  
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....259 Natoma  
(216) Hughes Press.....2040 Polk  
(18) Iler Printing Co, Inc.....516 Mission  
(42) Jewish Voice.....340 Sansome  
(124) Johnson, E. C. & Co.....1272 Folsom  
(168) \*Lanson & Lauray.....534 Jackson  
(227) Lasky, I.....1203 Fillmore  
(50) Latham & Swallow.....243 Front  
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California  
(45) Liss, H. C.....2305 Mariposa  
(135) Lynch, J. T.....3388 Nineteenth  
(23) Majestic Press.....315 Hayes  
(175) Marnell & Co.....77 Fourth  
(95) \*Martin Linotype Co.....215 Leidesdorff  
(1) Miller & Miller.....619 Washington  
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....362 Clay  
(58) Monahan, John.....311 Battery  
(24) Morris-Sheridan Co.....343 Front  
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....445 Sacramento  
(72) McCracken Printing Co.....806 Laguna  
(79) McElvaine & Baer.....1182 Market  
(80) McLean, A. A.....218 Ellis  
(55) McNeil Bros.....928 Fillmore  
(91) McNicoll, John R.....215 Leidesdorff  
(208) \*Neubarth & Co., J. J.....509 Sansome  
(43) Nevin, C. W.....154 Fifth  
(149) North Beach Record.....535 Montgomery Ave.  
(104) Owl Printing Co.....215 Leidesdorff  
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.....2484 Sacramento  
(187) \*Pacific Ptg. Co.....88 First  
(81) \*Pernau Publishing Co.....753 Market  
(148) Pesce Printing Co.....419 Columbus Ave.  
(110) Phillips, Wm.....317 Front  
(143) Progress Printing Co.....228 Sixth  
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....320 Sixth Ave.  
(32) \*Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary  
(61) \*Rincon Pub. Co.....643 Stevenson  
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission  
(218) Ross, S. J.....517 Columbus Ave.  
(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin  
(30) Sanders Printing Co.....443 Pine  
(145) S. F. Newspaper Union.....818 Mission  
(84) \*San Rafael Independent.....San Rafael, Cal.  
(194) \*San Rafael Tocsin.....San Rafael, Cal.  
(67) Sausalito News.....Sausalito, Cal.  
(152) South City Printing Co.....South San Francisco  
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....509 Sansome  
(15) Simplex System Co.....136 Pine  
(125) \*Shanley Co., The.....147-151 Minna  
(29) Standard Printing Co.....324 Clay  
(27) Stern Printing Co.....527 Commercial  
(88) Stewart Printing Co.....1264 Market  
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....1212 Turk  
(63) \*Telegraph Press.....66 Turk  
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....1074 Guerrero  
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....N.E. cor. 6th & Jessie  
(35) Wale Printing Co.....883 Market  
(38) \*West Coast Publishing Co.....30 Sharon  
(36) West End Press.....2385 California  
(147) Western Printing Co.....82 Second  
(106) Wilcox & Co.....320 First  
(34) Williams, Jos.....410 Fourteenth  
(44) \*Williams Printing Co.....348A Sansome  
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....1071 Mission  
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....774 Market  
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....64 Elgin Park

## BOOKBINDERS.

- (128) Barry, Edward & Co.....215 Leidesdorff  
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....560 Mission  
(233) Gee & Son, R. S.....523 Clay  
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....509 Sansome  
(225) Hogan, John F. Co.....343 Front  
(175) Marnell, William & Co.....77 Fourth  
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....251-253 Bush  
(130) McIntyre, John B.....523-531 Clay

- (81) Pernau Publishing Co.....751 Market  
(110) Phillips, Wm.....317 Front  
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....545-547 Mission  
(200) Slater, John A.....147-151 Minna  
(132) Thumler & Rutherford.....117 Grant Ave.  
(133) Webster, Fred.....Ecker and Stevenson

## CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (240) National Carton and Label Company.....412-414 Mission  
(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

## GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSERS.

- (232) Torbet, P.....69 City Hall Ave.

## LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (230) Acme Lithograph Co.....S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial  
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co.....3363 Army  
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

## MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

## NEWSPAPERS.

- (139) \*Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome  
(8) \*Bulletin.....767 Market  
(121) \*California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(11) \*Call and Post, The.....Third and Market  
(40) \*Chronicle.....Chronicle Building  
(41) \*Coast Seamen's Journal.....44-46 East  
(25) \*Daily News.....340 Ninth  
(94) \*Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(21) Labor Clarion.....316 Fourteenth  
(141) \*La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson  
(57) \*Leader, The.....643 Stevenson  
(119) \*L'Echo de L'Ouest.....620 Clay  
(123) \*L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission  
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento  
(61) \*Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson  
(32) \*Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary  
(84) \*San Rafael Independent.....San Rafael, Cal.  
(194) \*San Rafael Tocsin.....San Rafael, Cal.  
(67) Sausalito News.....Sausalito, Cal.  
(7) \*Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

## PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome  
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson  
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

## PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 109 New Montgomery.  
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third  
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay  
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....635 Montgomery  
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(158) San Francisco Engraving Co.....215 Leidesdorff  
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front  
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

## UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:  
San Jose Engraving Co., 32 Lightston St., San Jose  
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co., 919 Sixth St., Sacramento  
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co., 826 Webster St., Oakland  
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co., 327 E. Weber St., Stockton

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

- American Tobacco Company.  
Bekins Van & Storage Company.  
Butterick patterns and publications.  
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.  
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.  
Carson Glove Works, San Rafael.  
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.  
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.  
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products  
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
San Francisco "Examiner."  
Schmidt Lithograph Company.  
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.  
Southern Pacific Company.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.  
White Lunch Cafeteria.  
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

No man's spirits were ever hurt by doing his duty; on the contrary, one good action, one temptation resisted and overcome, one sacrifice of desire or interest purely for conscience's sake, will prove a cordial for weak and low spirits far beyond what either indulgence, or diversion, or company can do for them.—Paley.

## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The local newspaper situation received another twist on Monday, when the "Evening Post" ceased publication and was consolidated with the "Call." The negotiations for the purchase of the "Post" were concluded late on Saturday, December 6th, and ended a period of suspense which for some weeks had filled the air with rumors of the pending sale and denials of the same. The consolidation has displaced some thirty members of No. 21, and all the other mechanical departments are affected in proportion. The suspension of the "Post," it is said on good authority, will decrease San Francisco's payroll about \$5000 a week, which may or may not be a good thing for the merchants of the community, according to the point of view.

President Harry Rogers of San Jose Typographical Union was a visitor to local headquarters Tuesday. Mr. Rogers reports No. 231 to be in healthy condition, enjoying the largest membership in its history, with business good, and the Garden City prosperous.

While the newspaper proprietors of San Francisco are devoting their energies to eliminating rivals from the field, meanwhile practicing extreme economy in the composing rooms that are permitted to operate (much to the discomfort of the printer man), rumor has it that other Pacific Coast cities are looking forward to more and greater newspapers. It is said that San Diego is to have a new daily, also Portland, Los Angeles, which now supports six large daily—three morning and three evening—is likely to have a fourth in the evening field. Not long ago four linotype machines were taken out of one of the San Francisco newspaper offices and shipped away to be installed elsewhere—Los Angeles, it is said.

Hugh Fulton, foreman of the "Examiner" ad. room, was suddenly stricken with appendicitis last Friday night, while at work. He was hurried to a hospital, and at this writing is said to be in a precarious condition.

Eureka has put herself in San Francisco's class as a newspaper city. Last week two of the daily papers in the north coast city were consolidated, with a consequent reduction in the payroll of the Pacific Coast lumber metropolis.

Job printers employed in five commercial offices in Tacoma, Wash., went out on strike Monday morning to enforce a new scale carrying an increase of 25 cents a day in wages.

Edmund (Ned) O'Connell died in Cincinnati last week. O'Connell was well known throughout the country. He was 70 years of age.

One of the standard jokes in a printing office is to remind some one that there is no rubber type that can be compressed so as to fit a given space. Perhaps not even all printers know, however, that when experiments in building a machine to displace hand composition were being made rubber types were actually tried, according to a statement in "Leading American Inventors," by George Iles. Inventors at that time were searching for an aid in justifying the lines when the last word was too long and would not break up into syllables of the right length. It was really solving this problem of how the words in a line could be mechanically arranged so as to fill the line exactly that made the linotype machine possible, and, as Mr. Iles says, loosed the typesetters' grasp on their art which they had held for four centuries.

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**LAW AS THE FOUNDATION OF SUCCESS.**

Stripped of its technicalities, law is the theory and practice of human relations and human conduct. It is evident, therefore, that law concerns you because it governs and controls your business, your social, and your political life.

All the acts and undertakings of your life, whether in the conduct of your business, the regulation of your domestic affairs, the performance of your public duties, or your personal conduct as a member of your community, involve questions of law.

It is one of the peculiar anomalies of life in America, where the citizen assumes the responsibilities of government, that our educated classes devote valuable years to the study of Latin, Greek, and other classical subjects which have only an indirect value, and remain in astounding ignorance of the simplest principles of American law, which directly and vitally affects them at every turn of their careers. This situation is due to the old idea of education, now rapidly being discarded, that it was an accomplishment, a matter of scholarly attainment, a mark of personal distinction, something for the gifted few, and had little to do with the practical, daily requirements of the many. While not depreciating the value of the classical studies, there is a general disposition today to recognize the immediate importance and practical value of an education comprising subjects found closer to the lives of the people.

Recent economic developments have emphasized the necessity and importance of a knowledge of law, and there never was a time in the history of the world as there is today when so many people were studying law for its business, social, political, and general advantages and benefits, without any intention of practicing law.

It is a noticeable fact that the number of law students is greatly increasing each year, and statistics show that a larger percentage of the students attending the resident universities have no intention of practicing, but are taking law as one of the chief essentials of a liberal business education.

This is attributable to the fact that most of the students attending resident universities are sons of successful business men—men who have been handicapped in their struggles for success by an insufficient knowledge of law and who are determined to give their sons the advantage of the legal training which they lacked. They realize that whereas they managed to pick up a working knowledge of law through costly experiences, conditions have changed, and if their sons are to continue their successes, it is absolutely essential that they begin their business careers with a knowledge of law.

**Why the Business Man Needs to Know Law.**

The development of the modern corporation, accompanied by endless legislation for restriction and regulation, enacted by both Federal and State governments, has brought about a condition epitomized in a phrase by J. Pierpont Morgan, who said: "The greatest risk in business is legal risk."

The pathways of commerce are strewn with the wrecks of business enterprises which have run counter to the law. Business sharps and crook promoters have fattened on the legal ignorance of honest, successful business men. Many a partner has been ruined financially through not understanding the law of partnership. Millions of dollars are charged to profit and loss annually on account of ignorance of the law of credits and collections. Business expectations are shattered and fortunes dissipated everywhere because of invalid contracts. Trade advantages are sacrificed and heavy advertising investments lost, due to inact and inadequate knowledge of the law pertaining to patents, trade-marks, copyrights, and unfair competition.

Every live business man today realizes, as never before, the urgent necessity of having exact and reliable legal knowledge covering every phase of modern business, easily and instantly accessible without incurring heavy, constant expense for legal services. The great complexities of State and Federal laws make this an imperative need in every business, large or small.

Every man is presumed to intend the legal consequences of whatever he voluntarily does. All his business transactions, therefore, come within this rule and, since every business transaction is governed or controlled by some principle of law, it follows that no business can safely proceed unless guided by a thorough understanding of the principles of law.

Current business problems are so interwoven with legal problems that the study of law is today, as never before, regarded as the best possible training for business. The hiring of labor, making of contracts, selling of goods, signing of notes, and all the common commercial transactions require a practical working knowledge of law. A smattering of legal knowledge, gained through experience and therefore promiscuous and unorganized, no longer suffices in an epoch when the ranks of business are so rapidly being filled with men of trained legal minds.

The business man, by reason of his mature mind, his experience, his knowledge of affairs is particularly adapted to understand law with facility when properly presented to profit in mental discipline and development, and to increase in general business efficiency by a study of law.

General managers, department managers, treasurers, secretaries, credit men, auditors, sales managers, advertising managers, foremen, superintendents, chief engineers, architects—all men occupying important executive positions and all men wishing to increase their business ability—will find that the special course offered by the Business Men's Law College of San Francisco is well adapted to their needs and worthy of their most serious and immediate consideration.

Run over in your mind the big men in public life today—Wilson, Bryan, Roosevelt, Lodge, Hughes, Beveridge, La Follette, Root, Taft, Gompers, Mitchell, Darrow, and a host of others—all of these have studied law. Go back a little in our history and call over the names of those who have left their stamp upon the age in which they lived and have molded the destiny of our nation—Alexander Hamilton, John Marshall, John C. Calhoun, Andrew Jackson, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Abraham Lincoln, James Garfield, William McKinley—these again all studied law.

Few, indeed of these famous men ever had the good fortune to study in a resident university. Some of them picked up their knowledge of law by reading a few borrowed books after a hard day's work; some, while sweeping out a lawyer's office; some studied a short time in school and then had to finish their education as best they could while making a living; some graduated only from the university of hard knocks; yet they all made good; they had ambition, the divine discontent, the determination to succeed. Have you?

**RED CROSS SEALS.**

San Francisco, December 4, 1913.

To Trade Unionists:

The American Federation of Labor for many years has unanimously adopted resolutions furthering all efforts to stay the ravages of that dread disease—tuberculosis. Many of the international unions have taken practical steps to prove of service in the warfare, and the united stand of the men and women of labor is known by all trade unionists.

The San Francisco Labor Council and the Building Trades Council have passed these resolutions without a dissenting voice:

"Whereas, The labor movement is committed to the world-wide crusade against tuberculosis, and the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions are officially on record as favoring every effort to prevent and alleviate the suffering that comes from the scourge; and

"Whereas, The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis is about to embark on its annual sale of Red Cross Christmas Seals, which are produced under the auspices of the United States Government, therefore be it

"Resolved, That we heartily indorse this crusade, which exemplifies the Christmas spirit and is destined to bring comfort and help to those who have been stricken by tuberculosis, and be it further

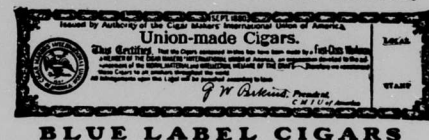
"Resolved, That the unions affiliated with the Councils be urged to purchase Red Cross Christmas Seals, and that members of unions adopt a like course, in order that organized labor may do its share in the important work here outlined."

In conformity with the action taken by the two organizations named, each union is earnestly requested to assist by purchasing Red Cross Christmas Seals. The money so secured will be used to aid the unfortunate of our city, and at 1547 Jackson street there is maintained a place where those suffering from tuberculosis may be examined free of charge and given all the help possible.

Faternally yours,

WILL J. FRENCH, Chairman.

Committee—D. P. Haggerty, Paul Scharrenberg, P. H. McCarthy, A. G. Gilson, Andrew J. Gallagher, John A. O'Connell, Will J. French.

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14 EAST STREET  
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ARGONAUT HOTEL CAFE  
22-24 SIXTH STREET  
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## Personal and Local

During the past week the following deaths of San Francisco trade unionists have been reported: Joseph Bommer of the machinists, Geo. A. Dillingham of the teamsters, Harry C. Mugge of the gas appliance and stove fitters, Joseph Atro of the marine firemen, H. C. Len of the cigar makers, Artie Knapp of the locomotive engineers, John F. Machado of the barbers, Daniel Donovan, John C. Leary, Patrick Sharkey of the riggers and stevedores, Kenneth McKenzie of the tailors, Thomas Aylward of the bartenders.

A grand mass meeting in the interest of the striking Michigan copper miners will be held in the Building Trades Temple auditorium, next Wednesday evening. The meeting will be under the auspices of the Labor Council and will be addressed by Joseph Cannon of the Western Federation of Miners and representatives of the Labor Council. Mr. Cannon is an able speaker and is thoroughly familiar with the situation in Michigan, where the copper miners are fighting against great odds.

Frank Butterworth, president of the Brick and Tile Workers' International Union, and A. McAndrews, president of the International Tobacco Workers' Union, addressed the Council last Friday night.

Cigar Makers' Union No. 228 donated \$10 to the Wheatland Defense Fund and equal amounts to different causes in behalf of organized labor, and nominated aspirants for offices to be voted for at an election to be held December 18th.

The Sail Makers' Union has elected the following officers for the ensuing term: President, Jesse Kelly; vice-president, William Anderson; secretary, C. H. Hatch; treasurer, F. A. Adams; trustees, E. Miller, E. J. Walcott, Sr., Horace Kelly; finance Committee, Carl Hansen, J. Kennedy and William Olsen.

William T. Bonsor, secretary of the Anti-Jap Laundry League, says: "This office is in receipt of several complaints from residents and property owners of this city who object to having Japanese occupy property in their various vicinities. It is noticeable that property values depreciate to a marked degree as soon as the brown

man invades a given neighborhood, and that the white residents are sooner or later forced to leave behind them vacant houses."

At the meeting of the Theatrical Mechanical Association Monday night the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Past president, Edward Connelly; president, W. F. Schofield; vice-president, Joseph Kiernan; recording secretary, W. R. Whorff; financial secretary, Max Fogel; treasurer, James F. Blaikie; marshal, S. E. Schooley; sergeant-at-arms, J. J. Walsh; physician, Dr. G. W. Goodale; chaplain, J. A. Dohring; trustees, Robert Wakeman, H. A. Olson, Samuel Newman, George Murray, Charles Johnson.

Secretary Dwyer of the United Laborers' Union reported to the police that the union's desk was broken open early Tuesday morning and the books and records of the union abstracted.

Frank M. Ryan, president of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Association, addressed a mass meeting of iron workers of the bay counties in the auditorium of the Building Trades Temple Wednesday evening.

George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, who is visiting this city, states that he will make every effort to settle the strike of the pressmen and press feeders, which has been on for several months, before leaving here.

Will J. French, Commissioner of the State Industrial Accident Board, is on his way to Washington, D. C., where he will consult with the United States Director of Mines regarding the appointment of a safety inspector of mines in California. French also intends to select a safety engineer for California. He will inspect the International Exposition of Safety and Sanitation in New York, and will try to secure exhibits for California. He will address the National Civic Federation in New York next Saturday.

Bartenders' Union has nominated these officers: President, A. Zimmerman and T. Murphy; vice-president, H. Flathan; recording secretary, J. Martin; financial secretary, D. P. Regan; treasurer, J. Nolan; business agents, A. Condrotte, M. Skierka, J. Egan and P. Barlin.

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